

Lāngārāndot

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Progress 97%

Stats	
Nouns	100%
Verbs	100%
Adjectives	100%
Syntax	100%
Words	374 of 1500

Randot	
Lāngārāndot	
Type	
Agglutinative	
Word origins	
Alignment	
Nominative-Accusitive	
Head direction	
Initial	
Tonal	
No	
Declensions	
Yes	
Conjugations	
Yes	
Genders	
No	
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	Number
Definiteness	Gender
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	Mood
Person	Number
Tense	Aspect

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Randot	
Lāngārāndot	
Pronunciation:	IPA ^[W] : [[læŋaɾændot]]
Spoken in:	(see below)
Total speakers:	90 million
Language family ^[W] :	Western Gubonic Randot
Writing system ^[W] :	Latin (Randot Alphabet)
Official status	

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Official language of:	Sylafina
Regulated by:	<i>no official regulation</i>
Language codes	
ISO 639-1 ^[W] :	<i>none</i>
ISO 639-2 ^[W] :	to be added
ISO 639-3 ^[W] :	—
Template:Infobox Language/IPA	

General information

Randot (Långärändot) is spoken on the island of Tōnos in the island republic of Sylafina. It was first spoken by the Ykji peoples. When President Porvo Koljobarātan, a Ykji, was elected in 2040, the language gained popularity in the eight other islands of Sylafina. It is spoken as a first language by 78 million people, mostly under the age of 50. There are 17 million people who speak it as a second language. Many people in the nearby Maldives and Kerala (India) began learning it as a foreign language because of an increase of Sylaf immigrants.

Randot is a member of the Lako-Subric language family. Other Lako-Subric languages, the most famous being Kobot, are spoken in the Sylaf islands and some islands in Polynesia, where the Syalſi originated. Randot is part of the Gubonic branch of the Western Lako-Subric languages. It's most recent ancestor is Radajanese.

Randot is separated into two near-identical dialects, Porvojoy (the dialect spoken by Porvo Koljobarātan) and Sadu (spoken on the islands outside of Tōnos and Sadhak). The only differences are orthographic and phonologic. This article is written in the Porvojoy dialect.

A large proportion of the vocabulary, about 50-60%, is made up of loanwords. These primarily hail from English, Portuguese, Estonian, and Russian.

Orthography and Phonology

Main article: Långärändot Phonology and Orthography

Grammar

	Gender	Cases	Numbers	Tenses	Persons	Moods	Voices	Aspects
Verb	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nouns	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Adjectives	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Numbers	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Participles	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Adverb	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pronouns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Adpositions	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Article	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Particle	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Nouns and Attachments

Randot simple nouns have three parts: a gender for adjective (either the feminine *o* or the masculine *u*), an object, and a case gender for prepositions (either the word for one *nō* or the word for two *na*). Other parts, such as articles, can be added to the word. Because there are no irregularities in the language, it can be seen what order each is always in. Listed below are all the parts that can be added to a simple noun. They are listed in the order they are written and spoken.

Articles

Randot has five articles, which function as both singular and plural.

K is the general definite article. (i.e. *the flower*)

Dh is the general indefinite article. (i.e. *a flower*)

G is a definite article and functions like *this* in English. (i.e. *this flower*)

J is a definite article and functions like *that* when objects close to the speaker are being talked about. (i.e. *that pencil* when near the pencil)

X is a definite article and functions like *that* when objects far away from the speaker are being talked about. (i.e. *those people over there*)

THE GENERAL DEFINITE ARTICLE IS REQUIRED WHEN THE POSSESSIVE IS USED.

Adjective Genders

There are two adjectives genders which determine which prefix adjectives receive. These genders are similar to the Romance language in respect to an agreement of adjective and noun.

THIS PART OF THE NOUN IS REQUIRED ALWAYS. IT IS NOT RELATED TO THE CASE GENDERS IN ANY RESPECT.

O is the feminine classifier.

U is the masculine classifier.

Object

THIS PART OF THE NOUN IS REQUIRED ALWAYS

This never ends with *ō*.

Plurals

Add *s* when the object ends in a vowel. Add *ō's* **when the object ends in a consonant**.

Adjectives

All adjectives start with *jo* when the feminine adjective gender is used and *ju* when the masculine adjective gender is used. Never pluralized.

Possessive

When the object pertains to someone or something that can be mentioned with a pronoun, add the pronoun without classifiers.

i.e. *oljykynna* - my book

i.e. *oljyvana* - his book/her book/its book

When the object's ownership cannot be mentioned with a pronoun from context, it is conjugated as an adjective. However, the gender must fit the object, not the owner.

oavona - grandmother

uavona - grandfather

i.e. *oljyjoavona* - my grandmother's book/my grandfather's book

Case

There are two classifications shows how the preposition should be declined when needed. The nominative case suffix for the first class is *nō* (literally "one") and for the second class is *na* (literally "two").

Except for the nominative case, which is left alone when declined, *nō* and *na* must be deleted before adding the new stem.

Case Name	<i>nō</i>	<i>na</i>	Example in English	Example with "koljyna"
Nominative	nō	na	the book	koljyna
Egressive/Allative	jy	jā	from the book/for the book	koljyjā
Dative/Illative	ly	lā	into the book/to the book	koljylā
Superessive	by	bā	on top of the book	koljybā
Subessive	gy	gā	underneath the book	koljygā
Locative/Inessive	vy	vā	in the book	koljyvā
Elativ	xy	xā	outside of the book	koljyxā
Delative	hy	hā	above the book	koljyhā
Apudessive	šy	šā	next to the book	koljyšā
Accusitive	ry	rā	about the book	koljyrā

For example:

Oljyna is the word for "book".

It consists of the feminine adjective gender, the object *ljy*, and the second case gender.

1. k (general definite article) 2. oljyna (book) 3. s (plural) 4. vra (yellow) 5. rō (2nd person pronoun-object)

k + o + lly + s + jovra + rō + na = koljysjovrarōna "your yellow books"

dholjyjoavravā "in a yellow book"

Verbs and Conjugations

Verb infinitives end in either *a*, *o*, or *u*. By adding stems to the present conjugation, all verb forms are possible. There are two voices, imperative and subjunctive. The subjunctive doubles as an imperative.

Imperative															
	1st p. sing.			2nd p. sing.			3rd p. sing.			1st p. pl.			2nd p. pl.		
	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u
Present	-a	-o	-u	-as	-os	-us	-aja	-ojo	-uju	-amos	-omos	-umos	-alōs	-olōs	-ulōs
Preterite	-amyb	-omyb	-umyb	-asyb	-osyb	-usyb	-ajamyb	-ojomyb	-ujumyb	-amosyb	-omasyb	-umosyb	-alōsyb	-olōsyb	-ulōsyb
Imperfect	-amyv	-omyv	-umyv	-asyv	-osyv	-usyv	-ajamyv	-ojomyv	-ujumyv	-amosyv	-omasyv	-umosyv	-alōsyv	-olōsyv	-ulōsyv
Future	-amyl	-omyl	-umyl	-asyl	-osyl	-usyl	-ajamyl	-ojomyl	-ujumyl	-amosyl	-omosyl	-umosyl	-alōsyl	-olōsyl	-ulōsyl
Conditional	-amyg	-omyg	-umyg	-asyg	-osyg	-usyg	-ajamyg	-ojomyg	-ujumūg	-amosyg	-omasyg	-umosyg	-alōsyg	-olōsyg	-ulōsyg
Subjunctive															
	1st p. sing.			2nd p. sing.			3rd p. sing.			1st p. pl.			2nd p. pl.		
	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u	-a	-o	-u
Present	-apō	-opō	-upō	-aspō	-ospō	-uspō	-ajapō	-ojopō	-ujupō	-amospō	-omospō	-umospō	-alōspō	-olōspō	-ulōspō
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amyvpō	omyvpō	umyvpō	asyvpō	osyvpō	usyvpō	ajamyvpō	ojomyvpō	ujumyvpō	amosyvpō	omasyvpō	umosyvpō	alōsyvpō	olōsyvpō	ulōsyvpō
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	amylpō	omylpō	umylpō	asylpō	osylpō	usylpō	ajamylpō	ojomylpō	ujumylpō	amosylpō	omosylpō	umosylpō	alōsylpō	olōsylpō	ulōsylpō

Gerunds

Add *-xra* to the end of the infinite

Pronouns (non-personal)

Add these after the verb as an independent word.

For example:

uvasvā is the word for "amongst yourselves".

So, to say "Read amongst yourselves, please.", you say "Valduzomonpō uvasvā, marjy".

Adverbs

Use the plain adjective before the verb. Use it after the main adjective.

Vocabulary

Main article: Randot Dictionary

Example text

Example 1

Tšorujupō koljysna ga kupaltzāsna kogabadvy, marjy.

Put the books and pencils into the bag, please.

The vocabulary used in this sentence is:

tšoru - *to put*

oljyna - *book*

ga - *and*

upaltzā - *pencil*

ogabadnō - *bag, purse, backpack*

marjy - *please (exp)*

1. *Tšoru* is conjugated into the 3rd person present subjunctive form.
2. The general definite article *k* is added to the plural forms of *oljyna*, *upaltzā*, and *ogabadnō*.
3. *Ogabadnō* is declined into invasive case.

Example 2

Havajamüb dhokjalatnjana kjō haxnajamüb dhukazagrānvā.

There was once a princess who lived in a castle.

The vocabulary used in this sentence is:

hava - *there is (verb)*

okjalatnjana - *princess (literally "female small royalty")*

kjō - ***see note 3**

haxna - *to live*

ukazagrānna - *castle (literally "big house")*

1. *Hava* and *haxna* are conjugated into the 3rd person preterite indicative form.
2. The general indefinite article *dh* is added to *okhalatnjana* and *ukazagrānna*.
3. *Kjā* is a word used to represent *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how* when it isn't an interrogative. (i.e. *I got this from the lady who works at the supermarket.*)
4. *Ukazagrānna* is declined into invasive case.

Example 3

Kotšjajoxajonumavā, Upahartuna Kolaxājā fodajamyb kuhjalōšvalā uhomeworkjumanna.

On the third day of school, Professor Kolaxājā gave her students a lot of homework.

The vocabulary used in this sentence is:

otšjana - *day*

xa - *three*

onumanō - *school*

Opahartuna/upahartuna - *teacher, professor*

Kolaxājā - **a Randot last name**

foda - *to give*

uhjalna - *student*

va - *his, her*

uhomeworkna - *homework (loanword, pronounced OO-ho-MEH-work)*

man - *a lot, much, many*

1. The adjectives *xa* and *onumanō* are added to the word *otšjana* with appropriate adjective prefixes to make *otšjajoxajonumana* (third school day). However, the classifier *nō* is dropped because of the non-context possessive.
2. The general definite article *k* is added to *otšjajoxajonumana* to make *kotšjajoxajonumana* (the third day of school).
3. *Kotšjajoxajonumana* is declined into invasive case. (*kotšjajoxajonumavā*, on the third day of school)
4. *Foda* is conjugated into third person preterite indicative form.
5. *Va* (her, his) is added to the plural form of *uhjalna* with the general definite article *k* (which is required when a possessive is employed) to make *kuhjalōšvana* (her students).
6. *Kuhjalōšvana* is declined into entry case. (*kuhjalōšvalā*, to the students)
7. The adjective *man* is added to the word *uhomeworkna* with the appropriate prefix to make *uhomeworkjumanna*.

Example Paragraphs

Example 1

Paragraphs are the building blocks of papers. Many students define paragraphs in terms of length: a paragraph is a group of at least five sentences, a paragraph is half a page long, etc.

In reality, though, the unity and coherence of ideas among sentences is what constitutes a paragraph. A paragraph is defined as "a group of sentences or a single sentence that forms a unit" (Lunsford and Connors 116). Length and appearance do not determine whether a section in a paper is a paragraph. For instance, in some styles of writing, particularly journalistic styles, a paragraph can be just one sentence long. Ultimately, a paragraph is a sentence or group of sentences that support one main idea.

Translation:

Upārāgrāḥṣṇa vujuman kolkjātšrasjopaperōšnō. Kuhjalōsmanna definajamon upārāgrāḥṣṇa kolangojvanō: dhupārāgrāḥna vuju dhogrupunō da o man osentencesnō, dhupārāgrāḥna tojojo nōdufadna dhopacnō, as. Orealidadevy, guj, kujunkuna ga kunajaṣastna dhofanoxōsna osentencesvy vuju kolkjātšrasjopārāgrāḥnō. Dhupārāgrāḥna definaja dak "dhogrupunō osentencesnō o nō osentencenō kjō fazaja dhuunitvā." (Lunsford ga Connors 116). Olangojnō ga uapartšna no husbaja sal dhusadvabnō dhopapervy vuju dhupārāgrāḥna. Prax, dhustylejovutōnāvā, kustylesjocornalna particular, dhupārāgrāḥna kyrātaja vasa nō osentencenō. Uxrat, dhupārāgrāḥna vuju dhosentencenō o dhogrupunō osentencesnō kjō sājupuju nō dhofanoxmanna.

Example 2

Money causes teenagers to feel stress. It makes them feel bad about themselves and envy other people. My friend, for instance, lives with her family and has to share a room with her sister, who is very cute and intelligent. This girl wishes she could have her own room and have a lot of stuff, but she can't have these things because her family doesn't have much money. Her family's income is pretty low because her father is old and doesn't go to work. Her sister is the only one who works. Because her family can't buy her the things she wants, she feels a lot of stress and gets angry sometimes. Once, she wanted a beautiful dress to wear to a sweetheart dance. She asked her sister for some money to buy the dress. She was disappointed because her sister didn't have money to give her. She sat in silence for a little while and then started yelling out loud. She said her friends got anything they wanted but she didn't. Then she felt sorry for herself and asked why she was born into a poor family. Not having money has caused this girl to think negatively about herself and her family. It has caused a lot of stress in her life.

Translation:

Udannō kazaja ukoplasna sentu oprasnajna. Ovana fazaja uvaslā sentu mal ovaslārā ga vasa ualfadōtšna opasotōsjotronolā. Koamigokynna, prax, haxnaja gom kufamajana ga preciso šara dhukunopna gom ofājvana, kjō vuju kutman ga smartman. Govatānjana lvagaja kjō ovana posajapō vasa dhukunopjusinglena ga vasa oljudljasna, njat ovana no posaja vasa goljudljasna nkavat kufamajavana no vasa udanmannō. Koavaškopjofamajavanō vuju hyna nkavat kupajvana vuju plak ga no oja trabalja. Kofājvana vuju opasotjosinglena kufamajavavā kjō trabalja. Nkavat kufamajavana no posaja kompru koljudljasna kjō ovana tšaja, ovana sentuju oprasnajmanna ga fazaja otjonotynō. Noutš, ovana tšajamyv dhudrasjolybatnō dak vysto dhodiscotecajosvetsvetnily. Ovana pujumyv kofājavājā dhudanjy dak kompru kudrasnō. Ovana vujumyv gom odazadona nkavat kofājvana no vasajamyv udannō dak foda ovana. Ovana madujumyv ga no falajamyv otāmpōmanvā, dapus komasajamyv faloa. Ovana dišiojomyv kjō koamigosvana recebajaxra koljudljasjotudona kjō uvasna tšaja ga ovana no. Dapus, ovana sentujumyv usodadōšnō ovalā ga rakojomyv kjō ovana dhufamajajupobrevā. Fazajamyv opranajmanna uvidavany.

Example 3

Newspapers in India are classified into two categories according to the amount and completeness of information in them. Newspapers in the first category have more information and truth. Those in the second category do not have much information and sometimes they hide the truth. Newspapers in the first category have news collected from different parts of the country and also from different countries. They also have a lot of sports and business news and classified ads. The information they give is clear and complete and it is supported by showing pictures. The best know example of this category is the Indian Express. Important news goes on the first page with big headlines, photographs from different angles, and complete information. For example, in 1989-90, the Indian prime minister, Rajive Ghandi, was killed by a terrorist using a bomb. This newspaper investigated the situation and gave information that helped the CBI to get more support. They also showed diagrams of the area where the prime minister was killed and the positions of the bodies after the attack. This helped the reader understand what happened. Unlike newspaper in the first category, newspapers in the second category do not give as much information. They do not have international news, sports, or business news and they do not have classified ads. Also, the news they give is not complete. For example, the newspaper Hindi gave news on the death of the prime minister, but the news was not complete. The newspaper didn't investigate the terrorist group or try to find out why this happened. Also, it did not show any pictures from the attack or give any news the next day. It just gave the news when it happened, but it didn't follow up. Therefore, newspapers in the first group are more popular than those in the second group.

Translation:

Oydōšnō Indivay galfadomxnra ukamanōsnalā nkavat koduntšna ga kocompletōjogohotna ovasvā. Koydōšnō ukamannōvā vasamon ugohotmannō ga overdademanna. Xovasna ukamannavā no vasamon ugohotmannō ga dhotāmpōsvā vāparanuman koverdadena. Koydōšnō ukamannōvā vasamon obordōsna kujadjutudojā ga kujadjutronajā. Ovasna vasamon obordōsjosportna ga obordōsjocompānhjana ga uadvertisamentesnō. Koduntšna kjō ovasna fodamon vuju clara ga tomon verdadea dak apartšaja ojustkopōšnō. Kunanhutjufamosna gukamanvā vuju Indian Express. Obordōsjomanna amon kopacnōbā gom oljubavoana, ojustkopōšnō udhyjxājkōsjukatajy, ga ugohotjocompletonō. Prax, olanysvā nājuloju āta nājujušero, kutarotna usajamyb kobomubnō dak mata kuprimojuindiana, Rajive Ghandi. Joydnō hugartamajamyb kusituasaona ga fodajamyv dhugohotmannō kjō yfōdojomyv CBI receba oputymanna. Ovasna ga apartšaja dhodagramagosna koaratry kjō kuprimona pakojomyb ga koposojōsjobodhatōsna dapus kopyrana. Ovana yfōdojomyv kopasotna kompra kjō akontasojomyb. Koydōsjokamannōxā, oydōšnō ukamanōsnavā fodamon ugohotnjanō. Ovasna no vasamon obordōsjomondona, obordōsjosportna, ga obordōsjocompānhjana ga no vasamon uadvertisamentesnō. Ga, kobordōsna kjō ovasna fodamon no vumon completo. Prax, koydnō Hindī fodajamyb obordōsna kukapatjuprimorā, nkat kobordōsna no vujumyv completo. Koydnō no hugartamajamyb kogrupujotarotnō o tentajamyb dak daskybu kjō ovana akontasojomyb. Ga, ovana no apartšajamyb ojustkopōšnō kopyrarā o fodajamyb obordōsna otšjavā dapus. Ovana single fodajamyv kobordōsna kjō akontasojomyv, nkat ovana no continujumyv. Xab, oydōšnō kukamannōvā vumon famosman dako joydōšnō kukamannavā.



BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

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